FIVE CENTS

The Suffragist

WEEKLY ORGAN OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

APRIL 15, 1916

ROUTE OF ENVOYS SENT FROM EAST BY THE CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE, TO APPEAL TO THE VOTING WOMEN OF THE WEST

MISS ALICE PAUL, NATIONAL CHAIRMAN, CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

CALL TO WOMEN VOTERS TO ASSEMBLE IN CHICAGO JUNE 5, 6, AND 7 TO LAUNCH A NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

WE, OFFICERS OF THE CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE, REPRESENTING THIRTY-SIX UNENFRANCHISED STATES, IN CONFERENCE ASSEMBLED IN WASHINGTON, ON APRIL EIGHTH AND NINTH, 1916, APPEAL TO THE FOUR MILLION ENFRANCHISED WOMEN OF THE WEST, URGING THEM TO DO ALL IN THEIR POWER TO PRESS FOR THE IMMEDIATE PASSAGE OF THE NATIONAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

THE FACT THAT ONE-FIFTH OF THE ELECTORAL VOTE AND ONE-THIRD OF THE VOTE NECESSARY TO ELECT THE NEXT PRESIDENT COMES FROM THE SUFFRAGE STATES, GIVES VOTING WOMEN SUCH POWER IN CONGRESS AS TO MAKE CERTAIN THE PASSAGE OF THE NATIONAL AMENDMENT IF THEY WILL UNITE IN ITS SUPPORT. CONGRESS HAS BLOCKED THE AMENDMENT AT EVERY TURN, HOWEVER, AND ONLY BY THE INSISTENT DEMAND OF WOMEN VOTERS CAN ITS PASSAGE BE SECURED.

WE CALL, THEREFORE, UPON ALL OUR FELLOW-MEMBERS IN THE SUFFRAGE STATES TO ASSEMBLE WITH US IN CHICAGO ON JUNE FIFTH, SIXTH AND SEVENTH TO LAUNCH A WOMAN'S PARTY, WHICH WILL WORK INDEPENDENTLY OF ALL EXISTING POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS, TO SECURE THE IMMEDIATE PASSAGE OF THE NATIONAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

Congressional · Union · for · Woman · Suffrage

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OBJECT: To secure an amendment to the United States Constitution enfranchising women.

MEMBERSHIP: Open to all women who, regarding woman suffrage as the foremost political issue of the day, will support it irrespective of the interests of any national political party.

ENTRANCE FEE: Twenty-five Cents. There are no dues.

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VOL. IV

The Suffragist

No. 15

Weekly Organ of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage
Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C.

APRIL 15, 1916

General Notes of the Week

Woman Suffrage in Iowa

AS the date for the vote on the suffrage referendum in Iowa approaches, the chance for success seems to increase. Out of 253 editors of the state of Iowa who voted in a suffrage poll taken by the Des Moines *Capital* 168 declared that their communities would give a majority vote for woman suffrage at the June election.

Chicago Woman Show Their Strength in Municipal Vote

THE working women of Chicago last week defeated John A. Swanson for municipal court judge, according to the Philadelphia *North American* of April 6.

When Swanson was a member of the legislature he voted against the 10-hour bill designed to shorten the working hours of women. He thought he was perfectly safe in doing this as the women of Illinois have no voice in legislative affairs and as their enfranchisement extends to municipal and national elections, but not to state elections.

Swanson apparently forgot that he had voted against the interests of the working woman. Or if he didn't forget he simply didn't think it made any difference. But the women remembered, and when his name appeared as candidate for municipal court judge word was passed "Defeat Swanson."

And they defeated him. It cost $100 to do it. The $100 was spent in sending out postcards, and in distributing hand bills which said that Swanson voted against the 10-hour law and wanted an amendment to allow clerks in stores to work twelve hours on Saturday, and that because of his efforts the woman's bill died in committee.

First Women on West Virginia Jury

IDA F. KOONTZ and Grace Preston, of Morgantown, W. Va., have the distinction of being the first women ever to serve on a jury in West Virginia. They have been chosen by Justice of the Peace S. A. Barker as members of a jury to sit in the case of the death of William Rozzell. Finding a scarcity of men the justice ordered the constable to summon two women.

Woman Mayor Elected

ANOTHER woman, Mrs. Helen French Aldrich, has been elected mayor of her city, Sawtelle, Cal. She received the largest vote polled by any candidate for a place on the board of trustees, and, according to the plan of organization of the city, was therefore chosen as mayor.

New Voters in Alberta

THE women of Alberta, Canada, who have just been enfranchised, have already drawn up plans to use their votes in the interest of the improved legal status of married women, equal guardianship laws, and a red light abatement act.

Illiterate Aliens But Not Women

THE Federal Bureau of Naturalization recently called the attention of the Department of Education in New York City to the fact that the bureau had sent to that department in twelve months forty-nine thousand illiterate candidates for naturalization who will not be able to vote in the presidential election unless they learn to read English before November. As a result of this situation the entire New York delegation in the national House of Representatives appealed to the New York City Department of Education to keep its night schools open for use by these candidates for naturalization.

It is interesting to note that these members of Congress from New York who are so anxious to make it possible for the forty-nine thousand illiterate aliens to vote are, many of them, opposing the resolution now before the House to submit to the legislatures of the different states the question of allowing women to vote.

Suffrage in Ireland

THE suffrage movement in Ireland is proceeding with almost undiminished vigor in spite of the war. The Irish Women's Franchise League has just held its annual meeting and adopted plans for an extended campaign during 1916. Two members of the League, Mrs. Commery and Miss Maxwell, recently appeared before a meeting of the Irish Party in the Mansion House and presented the members with a leaflet drawing attention to women's share in the burden of war taxation and to their voteless and unprotected condition. Mr. John Redmond, leader of the party, stated, however, that his opposition to woman suffrage remained unchanged and the party refused to do anything with regard to suffrage at that time.

The Belfast Suffrage Society has held a series of meetings for Miss Nina Boyle of the Women's Freedom League of England. The Irish Catholic Women's Suffrage Society is also holding meetings and the United Irish League has founded a woman's branch in London to keep political work going while the men are at war.

The National Student, the organ of the students of University College, Dublin, now brilliantly edited by an active member of the Irish Volunteers, has taken a strong feminist tone and is lending its support to the suffrage campaign maintained by the *Irish Citizen* printed monthly to secure "the rights of citizenship for men and women equally."

Two Million More English Women Are at Work Now Than a Year Ago

IT has been estimated from official figures, that there were fully 2,000,000 more women in active employment on March 1, 1916, than on the corresponding day 12 months ago. Moreover, the number is increasing week by week. The women are mobilizing in a great army, ready to serve wherever they are most needed—even to the hard labor of the tilling of the soil.

New Suffrage Organization in England

A NEW suffrage organization known as "The Suffragettes of the Woman's Social and Political Union," has been organized in England under the leadership of Mrs. Lamartine Yates. The society is composed of former members of the Woman's Social and Political Union who desire to continue active work for suffrage during war time, a period during which the Woman's Social and Political Union has ceased its suffrage activities. The new society has started a paper to be published as occasion arises, in order to keep the members in touch with the work undertaken by the organization.

A conference has been called to which all suffrage societies in England have been invited to send representatives, in order to start a large demonstration in London designed to bring the suffrage question again to the forefront. Similar meetings have been planned in different parts of England to promote the same object.

Women Employed in Garrisons of France

A PARIS dispatch dated April 5 says:

Women now are being employed in garrisons in the place of soldiers of the auxiliary service. The experiment, just begun at the headquarters of the thirty-sixth infantry at Caen, has proved so successful that the minister of war has suggested that the commanders of other garrisons use the services of women wherever it is possible.

Thus the drafts of the 1888 military class will be limited, which will permit professional men to continue to attend to their regular duties and will give employment to the widows, mothers and sisters of soldiers killed.

The Woman's Voice in War Crises

THE discussion in the press of the last two weeks of the possible entry of Holland and Denmark into the European war reminds us of Denmark's early passage of the equal-franchise bill in order that her women might have a voice in her war councils in case just such an emergency should arise.

Holland has upon the legislative program of her States-General the entire revision of her constitution. Universal manhood suffrage and woman suffrage form an important part of that program.

Women for Norwegian Council

THE Norwegian Storthing agreed April 9, by 91 votes to 14 to an amendment of the fundamental laws enabling women to be appointed members of the council of state.

Conference of Officers of the Congressional Union

Plans for a Woman's Party

THE Little White House, famous for the many political campaigns inaugurated within its walls, was the scene Saturday and Sunday, April 8 and 9, of the birth of a project probably destined to outstrip in importance any other conceived in the place—that is the formation of a Woman's Party.

The occasion was the conference of national and state officers and Advisory Council members of the Congressional Union, from the unenfranchised states. It was unanimously decided by the conference to send an appeal to all fellow-members in the suffrage states to meet in Chicago on June 5, 6 and 7 to launch a Woman's Party. The text of the appeal adopted by the conference was as follows:

> We, officers of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, representing thirty-six unenfranchised states, in conference assembled in Washington, on April 8 and 9, 1916, appeal to the four million enfranchised women of the west, urging them to do all in their power to press for the immediate passage of the national suffrage amendment.
>
> The fact that one-fifth of the electoral vote and one-third of the vote necessary to elect the next President comes from the suffrage states, gives voting women such power in Congress as to make certain the passage of the national amendment if they will unite in its support. Congress has blocked the amendment at every turn, however, and only by the insistent demand of women voters can its passage be secured.
>
> We call, therefore, upon all our fellow-members in the suffrage states to assemble with us in Chicago on June 5, 6, and 7 to launch a Woman's Party which will work, independently of all existing political organizations, to secure the immediate passage of the national suffrage amendment.

TWENTY-THREE suffragists were elected by the conference to go as envoys to the western states to make in person the appeal to the women voters to rally in even greater numbers than in the past to the support of the national amendment and to help form a Woman's Party dedicated to securing this amendment.

The women chosen as envoys were Mrs. W. D. Ascough, Connecticut; Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, New York; Mrs. Robert Baker, District of Columbia; Miss Lucy Burns, New York; Miss Agnes Campbell, New Jersey; Mrs. A. R. Colvin, Minnesota; Miss Anna Constable, New York; Miss Edith Goode, Ohio; Mrs. Jane Goode, Ohio; Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, Delaware; Miss Julia Hurlbut, New Jersey; Miss Caroline Katzenstein, Pennsylvania; Miss Winifred Mallon, District of Columbia; Mrs. Cyrus Mead, Ohio; Mrs. Agnes Morey, Massachusetts; Miss Katherine Morey, Massachusetts; Mrs. Gertrude B. Newell, Massachusetts; Mrs. Percy Read, Virginia; Miss Ella Riegel, Pennsylvania; Mrs. John Rogers, New York; Mrs. Townsend Scott, Maryland; Miss Helen Todd, N. Y.; Mrs. Nelson Whittemore, Michigan.

Each had been formally chosen by her state branch to represent her state on the western trip. The conference at the national headquarters empowered the envoys to speak on behalf of the national organization as well as on behalf of their state branches.

The conference consisted of business sessions on Saturday afternoon and evening, a farewell luncheon at 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon in honor of the envoys, and a farewell demonstration at Union Station as the train pulled out.

Mrs. John Rogers, of New York, opened the conference as temporary chairman and was at once elected permanent chairman of the Advisory Council. Miss Maud Younger, of California, was elected permanent secretary.

MISS ANNE MARTIN, of Nevada, national legislative chairman, then related in detail the legislative situation with regard to the suffrage amendment.

"I am afraid we must come to the view," said Miss Martin, in concluding, "that we are not going to win this campaign by an appeal to chivalry and justice, but that we must win it by an appeal to self-interest. It is only when we convince the party in power that it will lose support if it does not pass the amendment that it will put it through. To these eastern women who are going west tomorrow to appeal to the women voters a very great opportunity is given. I believe they will win such support from the women voters that they can come back and convince the dominant party not only of the justice but of the wisdom and expediency of submitting the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the state legislatures this session and thus remove it from the national field of politics. Theirs is a great opportunity. I am sure they will succeed."

MISS LUCY BURNS, national vice-chairman of the Union, then reviewed the attitude of the dominant party at Washington toward the suffrage amendment during President Wilson's administration. She showed that in the Sixty-third Congress the President had refused to support the federal suffrage amendment and declared his personal opposition to it, and that in the present Congress he had given it no support, though he had promised to take it under consideration. She outlined the history of the amendment in the Senate in the Sixty-third Congress, showing how it was pushed to a premature vote on March 19, 1914, by the Democratic leaders, a year before Congress closed, and at a time when the Democratic Senators in charge of the bill publicly stated, before the vote was taken, that the amendment had not enough votes for its passage. She showed furthermore that in the present Senate no effort whatever had been made by the party in power to assist in the passage of the resolution.

She related how the Democrats on the Rules Committee in the Sixty-third Congress, by a party vote, defeated (January 17 and January 24, 1914) a resolution creating a woman suffrage committee in the House of Representatives; how a caucus of Democratic members of the House refused (February 3, 1914) to rescind this action, and by a vote of 123 to 57 passed a resolution declaring that woman suffrage was a state and not a federal question. She showed, furthermore, how the Democratic members of the Rules Committee blocked the suffrage amendment in committee until after the Congressional elections in November, 1914, and that when the vote finally was taken in the House more than two-thirds of the Democrats voted against suffrage, reducing the vote to such a point that the amendment could not have secured a two-thirds majority if every members of every other party had been present and voted "Aye."

Coming to the present Congress, she showed again how the administration leaders on the Judiciary Committee had forced a single vote on all constitutional amendments, including suffrage and prohibition, and by uniting the opposition to all of them secured a majority against the report of the federal suffrage amendment, although a majority of the individual members of the committee favored such a report and had openly gone on record as doing so.

Miss Burns then asked, "When we reach the west and explain to the free women who believe, as a matter of course, in the freedom of women, that Congress is not only opposed to freedom for women but is opposed to allowing their representatives even to cast a favorable vote on the question if they wish to do so, how will members of Congress defend such a course? Will such a policy endear them to the women to whom freedom is a part of their birthright? The party in power at the present time has nothing to lose by allowing the state legislatures to decide this question and has everything to gain by saying, 'We do not want to settle suffrage, but at least we do not want to stand in the way of allowing the legislatures of our sovereign states to settle it.'

"When I was in California two years ago—and we were very weak in California then compared to the present time when we have over two thousand members around San Francisco—when I went at that time, a stranger in California, to one editor after the other of the Democratic newspapers and explained the record of the Democratic party on woman suffrage, their faces grew long. They knew that that record could not be defended. Now, we are going to the people to show them that the record of the Democratic party up to date cannot be defended. The session is open, however, and the promise of the President is open, and the opportunity of the Democratic party to take the noblest possible stand on this question of woman suffrage is here, and if they want to they can go to the women of the west with clean hands. That is the great opportunity we are giving them. You cannot move politicians to action without showing them that it is to their interest to act. It *is* to their interest, and we have the session left in which to show them that they are going to make a big mistake in not helping us and that they are going to do their party the greatest possible service by helping us."

MISS ALICE PAUL then presented to the conference the suggestion of the formation of a Woman's Party.

"This is the third time that we have called together the members of our Advisory Council and our state and national officers to lay before them a new project." she began. "The first time was at Newport when we proposed a campaign against all Democratic candidates for Congress in the suffrage states. The second time was a year ago in New York when we proposed to convert the Congressional Union into a national organization with branches in the different states. Today we want to lay another plan before you for your consideration—that is, the organization of a political party of women voters who can go into this next election, if it is necessary to go into it, as an independent party.

"I think we are all agreed on certain essential points. First—From what source our opposition comes. We are agreed that it comes from the Administration. We do not have to prove that. Second—We are agreed as to where our power lies—that is, in the suffrage states. Third—We are agreed as to the political situation. We know that the two parties are about equal, that both want to win. We know that the suffrage states are doubtful states and that every one of those states is wanted by the political parties. We know that many of the elections will be close. The state of Nevada was won by only forty votes in the last Senatorial election. In Utah it was a week before the campaign was decided. In Colorado, the same. Going back over a period of twenty years it would have been necessary to have changed only 9 per cent of the total vote cast in the presidential elections in order to have thrown the election to the other party. This gives us a position of wonderful power, a position that we have never held before and that we cannot hope to hold again for at least four years, and which we may not hold then.

"We have been working for two years to effect an organization in the suffrage states and have finally completed such an organization. Our last branch was formed about ten days ago in the state of Washington. We now have to demonstrate to the administration, to the majority party in Congress, that the organization in the suffrage states does exist and that it is a power to be feared. There

are many months still remaining, probably, before Congress will adjourn. If in these months we can build up so strong an organization there that it really will be dangerous to oppose it, and if we can show Congress that we have such an organization, then we will have the matter in our hands.

"We have sent a request to our branches in the east to elect one or more representative women who will go out to the west and make a personal appeal to the women voters to stand by us even more loyally than they have before—to form a stronger organization than has ever before existed.

"Today we must consider what concrete plan we shall ask these envoys who go out to the west to propose to the voting women. I do not think it will do very much good to go through the voting states and simply strengthen our suffrage organizations. That will not be enough to terrify the men in Congress. Suffrage organizations, unfortunately, have come to stand for feebleness of action and supineness of spirit. What I want to propose is that when we go to these women voters we ask them to begin to organize an independent political party that will be ready for the elections in November. They may not have to go into these elections. If they prepare diligently enough for the elections they won't have to go into them. The threat will be enough. We want to propose to you that we ask the women voters to come together in Chicago, at the time that the Progressives and Republicans meet there in June, to decide how they will use these four million votes that women have, in the next election.

"Now, if women who are Republicans simply help the Republican party, and if women who are Democrats help the Democratic party, women's votes will not count for much. But if the political parties see before them a group of independent women voters who are standing together to use their vote to promote suffrage, it will make suffrage an issue—the women voters at once become a group that must be conciliated. They become a group which counts; whose votes are wanted. The parties will inevitably have to go to the woman voters if the latter stand aloof and do not go to the existing political parties. The political parties will have to offer them the thing which will win their votes. To count in an election you do not have to be the biggest party; you have to be simply an independent party that will stand for one object and that cannot be diverted from that object.

"Four years ago there was launched a new party, the Progressive party. It really did, I suppose, decide the last presidential election. We can be the same determining factor in this coming election. And if we can make Congress realize that we can be the determining factor, we won't have to go into the election at all.

"What I would like to propose, in short, is that we go to the woman voters and ask them to hold a convention in Chicago the first week in June, and that we spend these next two months in preparation. We could not have a better opportunity for preparation than this trip of the envoys through every one of the suffrage states, calling the women together to meet in Chicago, the place where the eyes of the whole country will be turned in June.

"We want very much to know what you think about this plan and whether you will help us in carrying it through. It is not an easy thing to launch a new party and have it stand competition with the Republican and Democratic parties. If we undertake it we must make it a success. We must make it worthy to stand beside these great parties. That is the biggest task that we have ever dreamed of since we started the Congressional Union."

"Would you put up women candidates?" was a question at once brought up.

"We have no thought at this time of putting up women as candidates," Miss Paul replied. "Our power certainly lies at the present moment in influencing the few votes that are necessary to change the result in the various districts."

"Would you try to get a plank in the Democratic platform endorsing suffrage?" was another question.

"There is nothing that interests me less than getting suffrage planks in platforms," said Miss Paul, in reply. "I think we ought to put our whole force behind getting suffrage through this Congress instead of working for a plank promising action by some future Congress."

The conference was then thrown open to general discussion of the proposal.

Mrs. Alden Potter, chairman of the Minnesota branch of the Union, opened the consideration of the plan by saying: "The idea that Miss Paul has outlined is very admirable, it seems to me, and I am sure that the Minnesota branch will do everything possible to help carry it out."

"I believe that it is a splendid plan to hold out to the women of the west," said Mrs. John Rogers. "I believe they will feel that it is the very best and finest way in which they can use their political power."

"It seems to me that it is an inspiration," said Mrs. Howard Boyle, chairman of the Second Congressional District of New Jersey Branch.

A committee was then appointed by the chair consisting of Miss Lucy Burns and Miss Marion May, of New York, and Mrs. Alden Potter, of Minneapolis, to draw up an appeal to the west embodying the general plan outlined, to be presented to the members of the conference at a later session.

IN the evening session came the election of the envoys to the west and the consideration of written appeals from organizations of women in the east to similar organizations in the west asking their support of the national amendment, which were presented by Mrs. Robert Adamson and Miss Marion May of New York. This was followed by a discussion by Mrs. William Kent of California, Dr. Cora Smith King of Washington state, and Miss Maude Younger of California, of the attitude of voting women toward the new project. All three told of their belief that the enfranchised women would welcome the Woman's Party.

"Men may tell you that this is not the time for action," said Miss Younger. "They have said that in the past and wars have come and gone and women have stood aside and waited and peace has descended upon the land and still the women have stood aside and waited, but now we will wait no longer. I believe that when you carry your appeal to the west the response will be so great, ringing across the continent from the women voters standing facing the White House with the power to determine who shall be the next President of the United States, that President Wilson will hear and will put through Congress the Susan B. Anthony amendment, and before Congress adjourns, the amendment will be on its way to the states."

The Envoys to the West

NEVER has a crusade for political liberty been undertaken by a more distinguished group, representing an unenfranchised class, than that which left Washington this week to ask for help from the free women of the west.

Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, founder, and until its merger with the Congressional Union, president of the Women's Political Union of New York, has a national reputation for leadership, originality of method, and political acumen. Miss Lucy Burns, national vice-chairman of the Union, and official head of the party, strengthens it by her scholarship and keen intellect. The business manager of the tour, Miss Ella Riegel, a graduate of Bryn Mawr, is a leader among college women.

Mrs. Robert Baker, traveling press chairman of the Suffrage Special, is as well known in army and navy as in suffrage circles at Washington.

Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., a sister-in-law of former Secretary of War Stimson, was a member of the board of the Women's political Union of New York. Miss Florence Bayard Hilles, daughter of our first Ambassador to Great Britain, represents the best traditions of Democracy. She will have charge of platform meetings. Mrs. W. D. Ascough, a voter disfranchised by her removal to Connecticut, is a speaker of uncommon power.

Mrs. Townsend Scott, of Maryland, is a descendant of more than one old southern family.

Group of the Envoys at the National Headquarters

Left to Right: Mrs. Hilles, Mrs. Morey, Miss Burns, Miss Constable, Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Read, Miss Katzenstein, Miss Riegel, Miss Goode, Mrs. Ascough, Mrs. Baker, Miss Morey, Miss Campbell, Mrs. Blatch, Miss Hurlbut, Mrs. Newell

The Suffragist

Art Editor .....Mrs. Nina E. Allender
Business Manager.....Miss S. Ada Flatman
Office Manager .....Miss Elizabeth Smith

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Checks, drafts and postoffice orders should be made payable to The Treasurer of the Congressional Union
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The Susan B. Anthony Amendment

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE.—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

THE AMENDMENT IN THE SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

Introduced

In the Senate, on December 7, by Senators Sutherland, Thomas. and Thompson.
In the House, on December 6, by Representatives Mondell, Raker, Keating and Hayden.

Referred

In the Senate, to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.
In the House, to the Judiciary Committee.

Reported

In the Senate, January 8, the Sutherland Amendment, known as Senate Joint Resolution No. 1; by a favorable vote.

Present Status

In the Senate, on the calendar, awaiting action.
In the House, before the Judiciary Committee.

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced,

January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the Senate.

Reported from Committee,

In the Senate,

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.

In the House,

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate,

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 26 (of whom 4 were announced as for, and 2 against).
March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House,

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

Suffrage in the Next Election

BY PUTTING suffrage first and party affiliations second, women can make the suffrage issue a deciding factor in the next presidential campaign. This results from the fact that the free states are "doubtful" states.

Take first the presidential elections: Women now vote for President in twelve states. These states control one-fifth of the electoral college and cast one-third of the votes necessary to elect a President. In the last five presidential elections not one of these states has gone steadily for any one party.

For the congressional elections the same situation prevails. Women, equally with men, vote for members of the upper and lower Houses of Congress in eleven states. Twenty-two Senators and forty members of the House of Representatives come from these states to Washington.

In these states eleven congressional districts have elected Representatives but twice. In the remaining twenty-nine districts since 1896 (301 cases in all) not one of these districts was carried steadily by the Democratic party and only five of them were held during that period in the Republican column.

Not only are the suffrage states doubtful, but a small turn-over of votes could have altered the election results.

In all the presidential elections in the free states since 1896, for instance, the average change of votes needed to throw the election to the other party was 9 per cent of the total vote cast. In 1912 none of the equal suffrage states would have required a change of more than 7.8 per cent of the total vote to swing the presidential election in that state.

In the congressional elections since 1896 six elections have been carried by a majority of less than 80 votes; 28 by a majority of less than 500; 17 by a majority of between 500 and 1,000. In 223 of these 301 elections less than 10 per cent of the total vote cast would have sufficed to change the result.

Even a small group of women, determined to stand out for the long-delayed enfranchisement of their sex throughout the nation, can form the balance of power and can demand and secure the immediate passage through Congress of the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

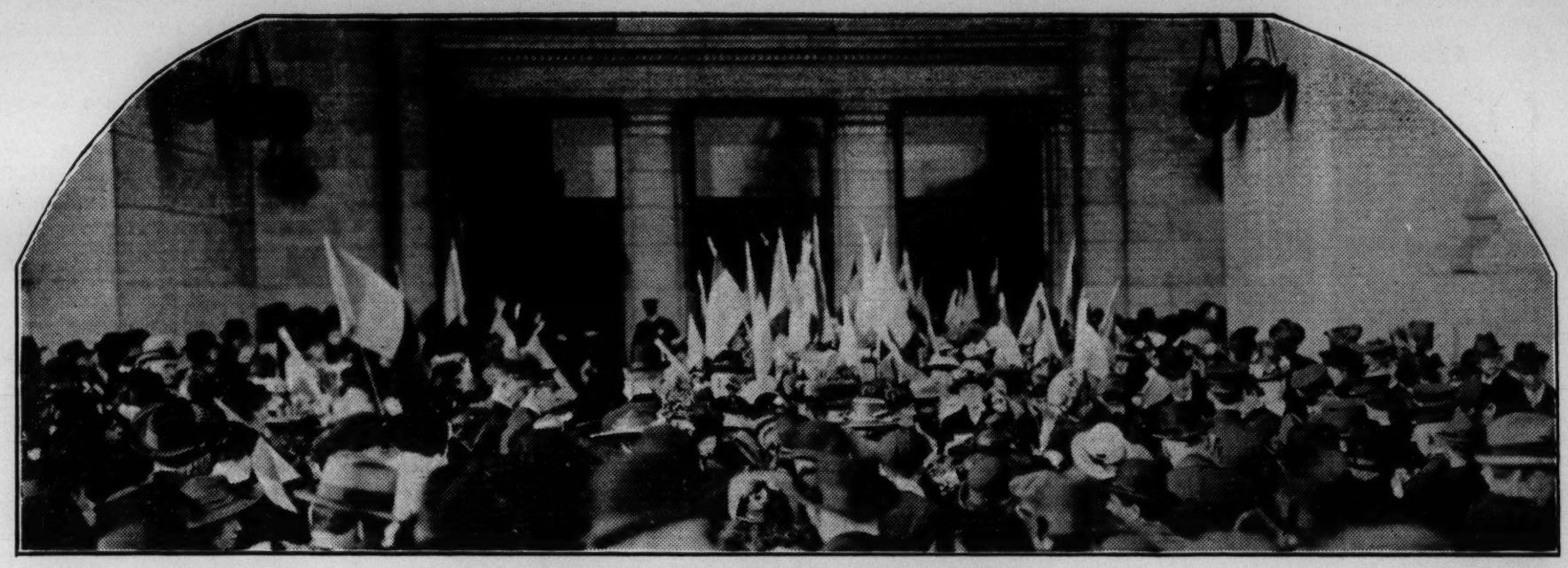
At last the moment has come when it is possible to put in execution the plan which Susan B. Anthony, with wonderful vision, outlined as long ago as 1872.

"My view of our true position," said Miss Anthony, "is to hold ourselves as a balance of power to give aid and comfort to any party which shall inscribe on its banners 'Freedom to Women.'

"If I am a Republican or a Liberal or a Democrat, *per se*, and work for that party—right or wrong—then I make myself and my co-workers no added power for or against the one which adopts or rejects our claim for recognition. I do not expect any *man* to see and act with me here, but I do not understand how any *woman* can do otherwise than to refuse to accept any party which ignores her sex."

And again when she said:

"If all the Suffragists of the United States could see eye to eye on this point, and stand shoulder to shoulder against every party and politician not fully and unequivocally committed to 'Equal Rights for Women,' we would become at once a moral balance of power which could not fail to compel the party of the highest intelligence to proclaim Woman Suffrage as the chief plank in its platform. 'In Union Alone There is Strength.' Until that good day comes I shall continue to invoke the party in power, and each party struggling to get into power, to pledge itself to the emancipation of our enslaved half of the people; and I, in turn, promise to do all a 'subject' can do for the success of a party which thus declares its purpose to 'undo the heavy burdens and let the oppressed go free.'"



Entering Union Station for the Farewell Demonstration

The Farewell to the Envoys

By Matilda Hall Gardner

WHEN we reached the Union Station at five o'clock, the crowd was so large that we wondered if there had been a change of plan in the time for the departure of the envoys. But a smiling officer said, "No, the ladies' train leaves at 6:30."

The police had formed a wide path from the curb to the station door and were there in a friendly, good-natured manner keeping back several hundred men and women on either side. A young newspaper man told me to look at the smiling officers. He said: "You'd know it was a Congressional Union stunt from the way they grin." An occasional passenger hurried through with a bewildered air, wondering undoubtedly what all this gaiety and enthusiasm meant on this gray Sunday afternoon, for the day had been dull and cold, but no one worried about that. We all confidently expected the sun to appear at the proper time. The crowds grew larger every moment. More and more women in Congressional Union regalia joined the onlookers. The spirit of the crowd was delightful. Young men wanted to be of service. One man just off an incoming train stopped to find out what it was all about. When he was told of the Woman's Party he said, "You just give me a flag and I'll wave it until the train pulls out"—and he did. Dozens of gaily decorated automobiles brought friends of the envoys. At six the band played—the envoys arrived—and quite as promptly, as if by prearrangement, the sun came out, a glorious blazing sun that flooded the Station Plaza with its light and ended long after in a spectacular sunset. Many friends had sent flowers to be given to the envoys, and the women in the front line who had waited so patiently were asked to hand the fragrant blossoms to the envoys as they passed. I gave into the hands of a gentle little gray-haired lady a bunch of daffodils and the real "old-timey" lupins. Her eyes filled, and she said, "My dear, what a glorious day this is for me to have lived to see." Later she told me she had given the flowers to "the splendid looking lady in black"—meaning Mrs. Blatch. After singing "America" and "Onward, Christian Soldiers"—and people really did sing—the envoys, preceded by the band, passed into the station—still through a lane kept clear by the police, and out to the train. The crowd fell in behind, cheering, and waving flags, until the train disappeared. And even then the people lingered. Everybody talked to everybody else. Strangers were asking, and being told about, the "Woman's Party." I saw several of our National Legislators in the crowd—they must have been impressed, for it is impossible to translate into words the spirit that prevailed. It was a spirit of joy and friendliness, and, at the same time, a spirit of deep seriousness. I know at least one woman who had a lump in her throat while she chatted and joked with her friends. I heard many people say, "Well, this is the most wonderful demonstration we have ever had." Of course, it was. It had to be. The fundamental thought which resulted in this demonstration must inspire all women. At the opening of the Congressional Union Headquarters in Chicago, Florence Kelly put it simply and truly when she said, "At last we are turning from the men in the East who do not understand to the women in the West who *will* understand."

The Washington Press on the Demonstration

THE spacious concourse of Union Station was taxed to its capacity last evening when nearly 5,000 gathered to say farewell to the twenty-three suffrage envoys from the Congressional Union who started westward to organize the women voters of the country.

Automobiles bedecked with flowers and with streamers of suffrage colors conveyed the envoys to the station. Already a banner-carrying, flag-waving, flower-laden, cheering crowd had gathered when the envoys arrived.—*Washington Times, April* 10.

WITH the cheers of 5,000 persons ringing in their ears, twenty-three suffragists left Union Station last evening in a private car, bearing the title "Suffrage Special," which will tour the western suffrage states during the next thirty-eight days.

The exercises at the station were most picturesque. Two buglers sounded the assembly for the gathering and a chorus of several hundred voices sang "America" and "Onward, Christian Soldiers." Then, with the Navy Yard Band playing the "Marseillaise," the delegates marched between lines of thousands of suffragists to their car, which was soon whisked away, headed for the west. There was an expression of "God speed you" on every face.—*Washington Herald, April* 10.

A STIRRING ovation by 5,000 suffragist sympathizers featured the farewell late yesterday afternoon to the twenty-three women envoys of the Congressional Union who left Union Station to campaign through the enfranchised western states in forming a Woman's Party to support the Susan B. Anthony federal amendment.

A keen dramatic interest centered in the departure of the envoys from Union Station at 6:15 o'clock last evening.

A picturesque parade of whirring automobiles, fairly hidden in a display of suffrage flags of yellow, white and purple, left Cameron House for Union Station about 5:30 o'clock. The envoys were being carried to the "suffrage special."

Foregathered to meet them were thousands of suffragists. The Naval Gun Factory Band greeted them with the stirring notes of the "Marseillaise" as they descended from their cars before the station.

During a half-hour wait, until a bugle sounded the march, the band played several martial airs, and in the playing of "America" and "Onward, Christian Soldiers" all the spectators joined in singing.

At 6 o'clock the march was sounded. Four abreast, the envoys marched the gauntlet of the thousands. Handkerchiefs fluttered, flags waved and friends called "Godspeed" to friends who were in the line of march.—*Washington Post, April* 10.

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The Farewell Luncheon

ONE of the most delightful features of the conference was the farewell luncheon at which each of the envoys spoke. Covers were laid for two hundred guests, and following the luncheon many others who had not been able to secure places at the tables stood at the end of the room and overflowed into the hallway in order to hear the speakers.

Mrs. Richard Wainwright, wife of Rear Admiral Wainwright, acted as hostess of the occasion and introduced Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins, Chairman of the New Jersey Branch of the Union, as toastmistress. Mrs. Wainwright in a delightful introduction said: "I represent old Washington. They call us 'cave-dwellers.' I wish to prove today that the 'cave-dwellers' of Washington and their descendents are in the very fore-front of anything worth while that is going on."

Mrs. Hopkins in introducing the speakers began: "We are assembled here today to bid God-speed to these envoys; to this little band of women who are going out to the west to start the greatest work that has ever been started by women."

Mrs. Hopkins then introduced Mrs. Alden Potter, of Minnesota, who offered the resolution calling upon the women voters to form a Woman's Party, which had been prepared by the resolutions committee appointed the day before, and which was unanimously and enthusiastically adopted by the conference.

The envoys then came forward, one by one, and told of their reason for taking part in this expedition. The first to be introduced was Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch.

"I AM going to take three messages to the west," said Mrs. Blatch. "First, I will meet many of the old friends of my mother and Miss Anthony and I have a message for those women. I am going to tell them that this political stand that has been inauguarted by these two splendid young women here in Washington is not a new idea but a rebirth of an old idea. It is the same old fight that Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony put up here in Washington when the war amendments were being added to the United States Constitution. If you turn back to old suffrage history, if you turn back to the life of Miss Anthony, to the life of my mother, you will find there on every page during the time of reconstruction the demand that they made of Congress to remember the women. The political situation has merely been reversed. They were hammering the Republicans. We, simply because it is the dominant party, are hammering the Democrats, and we will keep hammering whoever is in the Capitol until we win. That is my message to the old suffragists.

"And then I have a message to the men of the west. My message to them is, gentlemen, you yourselves, because of the amendments to the United States Constitution, are protected in your political rights. If any of you out here in the far west marry a foreign woman you do not lose your political rights, but your women lost theirs if they dare marry an alien. If you, gentlemen, go from one state to another you keep your political rights, but if your women folk dare cross into a non-suffrage state those women lose their political rights. And I am going to appeal to the chivalry of the men of the west to build up protection for their own women.

"My third message is to the Democratic party. I shall say to the men of the Democratic party: Ever since I was a girl at Vassar I have been sympathetic toward the Democratic party. You can have my enthusiasm, you can have my vote, you can have my devotion only on one ground, however, and that is that you stand by the principles of the Democratic party. If you do not believe in the enfranchisement of women, if you do not believe in the principles that men in the party have set forth from the very beginning, if you are humbugging us with your 'new freedom,' then I will not vote your ticket, and I will go out and do all in my power, I will give my whole strength, my energy, my devotion to ideals, to defeating the party of those who have gone back on the ideals of Thomas Jefferson."

AMONG the most interesting of the speeches was that by Miss Lucy Burns.

"I want only to say," began Miss Burns, "that I think it is one of the most fortunate things in my life that I have come in contact with this movement to win freedom for all the women of the United States and not only to achieve freedom for American women, which is a thing I know we are going to do, but to draw the women of the nation together. You know that there is a great deal that is accidental in life, so I must

Miss Lucy Burns
Official Head of the Expedition

feel that it has been an accident that my life has been drawn into connection with this work which is one of the great works of this century throughout the whole world. I hope you won't feel that these are too large words. They are true words. All over the world the work for the liberation of women is one of the achievements of this century, and it is a very steadying thought to us that we have a practical connection with that world-wide liberating movement."

MRS. FLORENCE BAYARD HILLES, the daughter of Secretary of State Bayard under President Cleveland, told of the appeal which as a Democratic woman she hoped to be able to make to fellow Democrats in the west.

"Miss Anthony, as far back as, I think, 1884, said that if the women of this country could only see eye to eye and if they would stand shoulder to shoulder throughout all this nation they would at once make such a moral force that they would compel the party in power to acknowledge their demands. If in 1884 the women of this country could form such a moral force, what are we women to say in 1916 when we have added to that moral power a great political power. Today we have twelve states and a territory where women have the political power to make this country a free country.

"Another thing that I want to say is that the Congressional Union, a great inspiration as it is to all of us—has ceased to be a mere suffrage association. The Congressional Union today is a great political organization, non-partisan if you choose, but political. Though the Judiciary Committee have assumed that 'Cock Robin was dead,' they may wake up to find out that they made a mistake in the bird and that it was really the Democratic Rooster that died.

"I am a Democratic woman. My traditions are Democratic, although I feel at present tremendously independent. I will work to put the party in power which will give to women the thing which they seek.

"As I look at the policy of the different suffrage association from the viewpoint of a person who has had a political outlook—it seems to me almost absurd to consider the two methods of work. One is so wholly a political method dealing with political things and the other seems to be, well I won't say what kind of a method, but certainly not a political method. You have got to work with political conditions by using political tools. The Congressional Union has taken this up in the right way. It is because I look at it from the point of view of a person who has had political training that I approve so heartily of the Union."

MRS. JOHN ROGERS made a deep impression as she told of the meaning of the expedition. One felt that she had the spirit of her renowned ancestor, Roger Sherman, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

"I feel that the Congressional Union is going to fire the shot that will be heard around the world," she said. "Although perhaps we represent the guns—we have a few big guns with us—I want to ask you not to forget the men behind the guns. We have had the lime-light and the glory thrown upon us here through all your kindness—but who is really doing the work that is going to make this thing a success? Nine organizers, young and devoted, who are out there working hard. When you realize that they are getting up meetings to fill every moment of our time wherever we stop, you who have done that sort of work know what it means. And they are there without this inspiration that we are getting. They do not meet each other. They cannot be in close touch with the wonderful headquarters at Washington. Yet it does not seem to matter. And why is it they can go on in this wonderful and beautiful way? I can only say that to me there is a verse from Walt Whitman that exemplifies their spirit:

'Without extinction is Liberty.
Without retrograde is Equality.
They live in the feeling of young men, and the best women.
Not for nothing have the indomitable heads of the earth been always ready to fall for Liberty.'"

THE last speech was by Mrs. Agnes Morey, chairman of the Massachusetts branch and one of the three women elected by the Massachusetts suffragists to represent them on the trip.

"We in Massachusetts have been working through forty-five years for just a referendum," said Mrs. Morey. "I can tell you this, that after that forty-five years of work, at the end of this terrible campaign that we have just been through, we know perfectly well that the only hope for my generation and for the generation that comes after me is by federal amendment. I feel that it is a crime to spend one more year or one more dollar along state lines. It is only through those women who speak the language that politicians know, it is only through them that we women in Massachusetts will ever secure our political freedom."

The other envoys told in a delightful and intimate way of their particular work for the trip. Miss Goode of Ohio was to look after the literature; Mrs. Newell of Boston was in charge of securing resolutions from meetings and organizations in the west calling upon the Judiciary Committee and Congress for action; Miss Morey of Boston, in charge of the collections on the trip, described her plans for making the expedition a financial success; and so each member of the party told, simply and earnestly, of the particular task which she had undertaken as a contribution toward the success of the journey.

Itinerary of the Suffrage Special

Sunday, April 9

Leave Washington, Pennsylvania Railroad Train Nos. 5108-55, 6.15 p. m.

Monday, April 10

Pennsylvania Lines, Train No. 23

Ar. Chicago, Ill. ..... 2.00 p.m.
32½ hours.

Tuesday, April 11

Atchinson, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry., Train No. 1

Lv. Chicago, Ill. ..... 10.30 p.m.

Wednesday, April 12

Ar. Kansas City, Mo. ..... 10.30 a.m.
½ hour.
Lv. Kansas City ..... 11.00 a.m.
Ar. Topeka, Kans. ..... 12.55 p.m.
22 hours 15 minutes.

Thursday, April 13

Santa Fe Ry., Train No. 5

Lv. Topeka, Kans. ..... 11.10 a.m.
Ar. Emporia ..... 1.05 p.m.
25 minutes.
Lv. Emporia ..... 1.30 p.m.
Ar. Newton ..... 4.00 p.m.
25 minutes.

Santa Fe Ry., Train No. 405

Lv. Newton ..... 4.25 p.m.
Ar. Wichita, Kans. ..... 5.20 p.m.
20 hours 25 minutes.

Friday, April 14

Santa Fe Ry., Train No. 16

Lv. Wichita ..... 1.45 p.m.
Ar. Newton, Kans. ..... 2.40 p.m.
1 hour 40 minutes.

Santa Fe Ry., Train No. 5

Lv. Newton ..... 4.20 p.m.
Ar. Hutchinson, Kans. ..... 5.30 p.m.
25 minutes.
Lv. Hutchinson ..... 5.55 p.m.
Ar. Dodge City, Kans. ..... 8.45 p.m.
10 minutes.
Lv. Dodge City ..... 8.55 p.m.

Saturday, April 15

Ar. Colorado Springs, Colo. ..... 7.00 a.m.
Lv. Colorado Springs ..... 7.35 a.m.
Ar. Denver, Colo. ..... 10.00 a.m.
26 hours 15 minutes.

Car to be parked for occupancy at convenient location in Denver, and during the stop at Denver, part of the party (but not in the car) will go to Cheyenne, Wyoming, as follows:

Saturday, April 15, Lv. Denver, Union Pacific Ry., Train No. 101. ..... 4.30.p.m.
Saturday, April 15, Ar. Cheyenne. ..... 7.55 p.m.
12 hours 5 minutes.
Sunday, April 16, Lv. Cheyenne, Union Pacific Ry., Train No. 102. ..... 8.00 a.m.
Sunday, April 16, Ar. Denver. ..... 11.15 a.m.

Sunday, April 16

Santa Fe Ry., Train No. 2

Lv. Denver, Colo. ..... 12.15 p.m.
Ar. Colorado Springs, Colo. ..... 2.45 p.m.
7 hours 45 minutes.

Santa Fe Ry., Train No. 6

Lv. Colorado Springs. ..... 10.30 p.m.

Monday, April 17

Santa Fe Ry., Train No. 1

Ar. La Junta, Colo. ..... 1.30 a.m.
Lv. La Junta ..... 4.40 a.m.

Tuesday, April 18

Ar. Williams, Ariz. ..... 11.00 a.m.
2 hours 10 minutes.

Grand Canyon Ry., Train No. 14

Lv. Williams ..... 1.10 p.m.
Ar. Grand Canyon, Ariz. ..... 3.40 p.m.
16 hours 50 minutes.

Wednesday, April 19

Grand Canyon Ry., Train No. 11

Lv. Grand Canyon ..... 8.30 a.m.
Ar. Williams ..... 11.00 a.m.
10 minutes.
Lv. Williams ..... 11.10 a.m.
Ar. Ash Fork, Ariz. ..... 12.05 p.m.
1 hour 50 minutes.

Santa Fe Ry., Train No. 3 (S. F. P. & P. Lines)

Lv. Ash Fork ..... 1.55 p.m.
Ar. Prescott, Ariz. ..... 4.08 p.m.
12 minutes.
Lv. Prescott ..... 4.20 p.m.
Ar. Phoenix, Ariz. ..... 9.55 p.m.
8 hours 5 minutes.

Thursday, April 20

Arizona Eastern Ry., Train No. 21

Lv. Phoenix ..... 6.00 a.m.
Ar. Maricopa, Ariz. ..... 7.05 a.m.
18 minutes.

Southern Pacific Ry., Train No. 10

Lv. Maricopa ..... 7.23 a.m.
Ar. Tucson, Ariz. ..... 10.20 a.m.
14 hours 40 minutes.

Friday, April 21

Southern Pacific Ry., Train No. 3

Lv. Tucson ..... 1.00 a.m.
Ar. Maricopa, Ariz. ..... 3.03 a.m.

Arizona Eastern Ry., Train No. 26

Lv. Maricopa ..... 5.15 a.m.
Ar. Phoenix Ariz. ..... 6.25 a.m.
11 hours 55 minutes.

Santa Fe Ry., Train No. 14 (Via Wickenburg)

Lv. Phoenix ..... 6.20 p.m.

Saturday, April 22

Ar. Los Angeles, Cal. ..... 8.45 a.m.
46 hours 40 minutes.

Monday, April 24

Southern Pacific Coast Line, Train No. 21

Lv. Los Angeles ..... 7.25 a.m.
Ar. Santa Barbara, Cal. ..... 11.05 a.m.
15 minutes.
Lv. Santa Barbara ..... 11.20 a.m.
Ar. San Francisco, Cal. ..... 10.55 p.m.
35 hours 25 minutes.

Wednesday, April 26

Southern Pacific Ry., Train No. 20

Lv. San Francisco ..... 10.20 a.m.
Ar. Reno, Nev. ..... 9.05 p.m.
11 hours 30 minutes.

Thursday, April 27

Virginia & Truckee Ry.

Lv. Reno ..... 8.35 a.m.
Ar. Carson City, Nev. ..... 9.50 a.m.
8 hours 40 minutes.
Lv. Carson City ..... 6.30 p.m.
Ar. Reno ..... 7.45 p.m.
3 hours 10 minutes.

Southern Pacific Ry., Train No. 19

Lv. Reno ..... 10.55 p.m.

Friday, April 28

Ar. Sacramento, Cal. ..... 5.50 a.m.
9 hours 30 minutes.

Southern Pacific Ry., Train No. 14

Lv. Sacramento ..... 3.20 p.m.

Saturday, April 29

Ar. Salem, Oreg. ..... 8.00 p.m.
9 hours.

Sunday, April 30

Southern Pacific Ry., Train No. 16

Lv. Salem, Oreg. ..... 5.00 a.m.
Ar. Portland, Oreg. ..... 7.20 a.m.
17 hours 10 minutes.

Monday, May 1

Great Northern Ry., Train No. 360

Lv. Portland, Oreg. ..... 12.30 a.m.
Ar. Seattle, Wash. ..... 7.30 a.m.
49 hours 45 minutes.

Wednesday, May 3

Great Northern Ry., Train No. 26

Lv. Seattle, Wash. ..... 9.15 a.m.
Ar. Skykomish ..... 12.15 p.m.
5 minutes
Lv. Skykomish ..... 12.20 p.m.
Ar. Leavenworth ..... 3.20 p.m.
5 minutes
Lv. Leavenworth ..... 3.25 p.m.
Ar. Wilson Creek ..... 6.37 p.m.
5 minutes
Lv. Wilson Creek ..... 6.42 p.m.
Ar. Spokane, Wash. ..... 9.45 p.m.
37 hours 45 minutes.

Friday, May 5

Great Northern Ry., Train No. 44

Lv. Spokane ..... 11.30 a.m.
Ar. Hillyard ..... 11.45 a.m.
5 minutes.
Lv. Hillyard ..... 11.50 a.m.
Ar. Troy, Mont. ..... 4.40 p.m.
10 minutes.
Lv. Troy ..... 4.50 p.m.

Saturday, May 6

Great Northern Ry., Train No. 237

Ar. Great Falls, Mont. ..... 9.05 a.m.
5 hours 35 minutes.
Lv. Great Falls ..... 2.40 p.m.
Ar. Helena, Mont. ..... 6.15 p.m.
19 hours.

Sunday, May 7

Great Northern Ry., Train No. 235

Lv. Helena ..... 1.15 p.m.
Ar. Butte, Mont. ..... 4.30 p.m.
24 hours, 35 minutes.

Monday, May 8

Oregon Short Line, Train No. 2

Lv. Butte ..... 5.05 p.m.

Tuesday, May 9

Ar. Pocatello, Idaho ..... 3.05 a.m.
32 hours 20 minutes.

Car to be parked for occupancy at convenient location, and during stop part of the party (but not in the car) will go to Boise as follows:

Tuesday, May 9, Lv. Pocatello, Oregon Short Line Train No. 5. ..... 11.30 a.m.
Tuesday, May 9, Ar. Boise, Idaho. ..... 6.15 p.m.
8 hours 45 minutes.
Wednesday, May 10, Lv. Boise, Oregon Short Line Train No. 18. ..... 3.00 a.m.
Ar. Pocatello. ..... 11.05 a.m.

Wednesday, May 10

Oregon Short Line Train No. 14

Lv. Pocatello. ..... 11.25 a.m.
Ar. Ogden, Utah. ..... 3.55 p.m.
15 hours 10 minutes.

Thursday, May 11

Union Pacific Ry., Train No. 2

Lv. Ogden. ..... 7.05 a.m.
Ar. Salt Lake City, Utah. ..... 8.15 a.m.
32 hours 30 minutes.

Friday, May 12

(Via D. & R. G. Ry., Train No. 2)

Lv. Salt Lake City. ..... 4.45 p.m.

Saturday, May 13

Ar. Denver, Colo. ..... 8.20 p.m.

Via C. B. & Q. Ry., Train No. 16

Lv. Denver, Colo. ..... 9.00 p.m.

Monday, May 15

Pennsylvania System, Train No. 20

Ar. St. Louis, Mo. ..... 7.19 a.m.
Lv. St. Louis. ..... 8.44 a.m.

Tuesday, May 16

Ar. Washington, D. C. ..... 1.05 p.m.

INFORMATION REGARDING THE FORWARDING OF LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS TO MEMBERS OF THE PARTY

Mail will be brought to the train from the post offices of the cities which are visited.

In order to reach members of the Party at the cities named below letters should be placed IN THE POST OFFICE (not in mail boxes about the city), before noon of the dates given for that city. These dates are good for cities on the Atlantic Seaboard. Letters may be mailed in Chicago one day later than the dates given below.

Until April 12, letters should be sent to Denver, Colo.

April 13–16 (incl.) ..... Tucson, Ariz.
April 17–18 (incl.) ..... Los Angeles, Cal.
April 19–22 (incl.) ..... Reno, Nev.
April 23–26 (incl.) ..... Portland, Oreg.
April 27–30 (incl.) ..... Spokane, Wash.
May 1–4 (incl.) ..... Butte, Mont.
May 5–6 (incl.) ..... Pocatello, Idaho
May 7–8 (incl.) ..... Salt Lake City, Utah

All mail for members of the party should be addressed according to the following form:

"Suffrage Special"
Congressional Union Tour
General Delivery
City. State.
For Mrs. .....

Telegrams should be addressed as follows:

Mrs. .....
Train No. .....
..... Railroad.
Care Station Agent.
City. State.

Women Voters of Washington Organize for Federal Amendment

WITH the organization Thursday, March 30, of its Washington branch, the Congressional Union completed the formation of its branches in the enfranchised territory.

Mrs. Frances C. Axtell of Belingham was elected state chairman of the new organization. Associated with her is a strong committee of prominent women. The conference at which the organization was perfected was held at the Washington Annex in Seattle and opened with a brilliant luncheon. Violets, narcissus and daffodils predominoted in the decorations, carrying out the colors of the Union. The dining room was filled to more than its capacity with delegates.

Mrs. Nellie Burnside, president of the Women's Legislative Federation of Seattle was toastmistress and the speakers were Mrs. Frances Axtell, the new state chairman who was formerly a member of the Washington legislature; Mr. W. D. Lane, a member of the state legislature; Mrs. Wallis Williams, of North Yakima; Mr. J. Y. C. Kellogg, a prominent attorney; Mr. John Casey, campaign manager for

Mrs. Frances Axtell
Chairman Washington Congressional Union

the Democratic candidate for the United States Senate; Mrs. E. M. Rhodes, Miss Margaret Whittemore, and Miss Doris Stevens.

Miss Stevens, head of the national organization department of the Union, made the appeal for funds. In a few minutes $600 was pledged. Among the contributions were many from the leading clubs of the state, among them the Women's Democratic club; the Women's Roosevelt club; the North-end Progressive club, the Union Card and Label club, the Woodcraft Totem club, the Mental Science college, the Seattle Federation of Women's clubs, the Flynn Health club, the W. C. T. U., and the Homekeepers club. The contributions from individuals ranged from $1 to $100.

Mrs. W. C. Harker, president of the Women's Democratic club, acted as chairman of the business session that followed the luncheon. Miss Lucy Case of Seattle, spoke upon the superiority of the federal method over the old state method. Miss Margaret Whittemore, Field Secretary of the Congressional Union, told the conference of plans for immediate organization in the states by congressional districts and of the eastern envoys' tour of the free states and their arrival in Seattle next month.

Mrs. Remington Charter, who was present at the great Women Voters' Convention in San Francisco offered a resolution calling upon the Judiciary Committee for an immediate and favorable report of the suffrage resolution.

The adoption of a state constitution and election of officers followed. The officers are: State chairman, Mrs. Frances C. Axtel, of Bellingham; vice-chairmen, Mrs. Otis Floyd Lamson, Seattle; Miss Frances Skinner, Seattle; Mrs. Wallis Williams, North Yakima; Mrs. Ella Balabanoff, Tacoma; Miss Dean Rhoda White, Pullman; Miss Grace Isaacs, Walla Walla; Mrs. Marion Field Green, Spokane; secretary, Mrs. Florence Des Camp Terry, Seattle; treasurer, Mrs. Marshall Fulton, Spokane.

ORGANIZATION of the Washington branch is the result of a decidedly interesting campaign that has been conducted throughout the state by Miss Whittemore and Miss Stevens.

Miss Stevens spoke in Spokane at the Federated club rooms and at the Women's University club, the Women's Democratic club and the annual meeting of the Seattle Federation of Women's clubs.

Mrs. Remington Charter thus writes of the organization of the Washington branch:

"When into the west streamed the women of the Congressional Union, with their urgent plea for help, with their logical plan of direct action, I watched the dawning of a great light, the birth of a new enthusiasm.

"The crowning joy of all my suffrage fight came to me last Friday when I sat in the Washington Hotel in Seattle, and watched my friends collect to listen to the organizers of the Congressional Union. Many of them I knew to be opposed to what they regarded as the 'Militancy of the Congressional Union.' Many were angry at what they considered attacks upon the Democratic party, and the majority felt that the old, quiet ways were after all the best. But with the fairness and bigness of the west they came to listen, and they remained to boost! I watched their faces as Mrs. Nellie Burnside made her beautiful opening speech, in which she asked for consideration for the speakers and for the exercise of the 'Supreme Faith that is in our Blood.' She went on: 'Our hour is now here: let us be worthy!' and sitting down she left the meeting just at the point where the best work could be done.

"Miss Stevens was logical and witty and convincing by turns, and altogether charming.

"By this time the party women had realized that this question was wider and bigger than party. Those who were anxious about state rights were convinced that those rights were perfectly safe from attack, and the whole meeting was so warmed and glowing, so inspired and inspiring, that I sank back in my chair, quite tired with a delightful thankfulness and renewed belief in womankind, and I felt anew that beat of 'faith in my blood.'

"The battle was won! the women were enlisting in our Conquering Army, they were pledging themselves, their increasing efforts, and their money to the 'Cause of Greater Freedom for Womankind.'

"The Congressional Union workers were no longer interlopers from the east, but women to whom these others pledged their loving support."

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Treasurer's Report

Contributions toward $150,000 Fund for Securing the Passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment

List of Contributions from April 1 Through April 8, 1916

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont	$1,800 00
Mrs. Edward N. Breitung	497 00
Anonymous	12 00
Mrs. George T. Odell	5 00
Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins	19 00
Mrs. Amos Pinchot	10 00
Miss Charlotte Delafield	1 00
Mrs. Davis Ewing	1 00
Miss Virginia Henderson	1 00
Miss Elizabeth G. Taylor	1 00
Miss May Audobon Post	1 00
Miss Anita McClure	1 00
Mrs. Robert P. Finley	1 00
Miss Annie M. Cocks	1 00
Miss Ruth Wellington	1 00
Miss Henrietta R. Craddock	1 00
Mrs. V. H. Baker	1 00
Miss Edith Hall	1 00
Mrs. George H. Day	1 00
Miss M. A. Macarow	1 00
Miss Cora Crawford	1 00
Mrs. Cornelia E. Treuthart	1 00
Miss Cornelia Greenough	1 00
Mrs. E. A. Morley	5 00
Mrs. Joseph S. Ralston	1 00
Political and Organization Committee, New York Branch, Congressional Union	400 00
Mrs. Dorothy Earle	25
Mrs. F. H. Belden	1 00
Mrs. F. R. Ayer	1 00
Mrs. Margaret T. Johnston	2 00
Miss Elizabeth G. Copelin	1 00
Mrs. Henry K. Kelly	1 00
Mrs. E. S. Mead	1 00
Miss A. Bancroft	1 00
Miss Agnes P. Sisson	3 00
Miss Alice Treuhart	1 00
Mrs. Leila de M. McElderry	1 00
Mrs. Laurent Oppenheim	1 00
Miss Jessie Ashley	1 00
Mrs. Amey M. Hillyer	1 00
Miss Ethel T. Prince	1 00
Mrs. Pope Yeatman	1 00
Miss Anita Bulmer	1 00
Miss Caroline Mytinger	1 00
Eighth Congressional District, Virginia Branch, Congressional Union	18 65
Mrs. Mary Kealty Clagett	5 00
Tenth Precinct, D. C. Branch, Congressional Union card party	65 00
Third and Eighth Precincts, D. C. Branch, Congressional Union, card parties	25 50
Miss Aline Solomons	2 00
Mrs. John Jay White	5 00
Mrs. Paul Dessez	10 00
Mrs. Randolph Keith Forrest	10 00
Mrs. Nevil Monroe Hopkins	50
Miss Helen Munroe	50
Miss Mae Wolfe	1 00
Mrs. E. H. Haldeman	1 00
Miss Nelia Peachy	50
Mrs. Dawson	50
District of Columbia Branch, Congressional Union	136 46
Schenectady Branch, Congressional Union	5 16
L. T.	1 00
Mrs. M. L. Benedict	1 00
Mrs. Edwin R. Hodge	2 00
Anonymous	3 00
Miss Estelle Stewart	1 00
Mrs. Nellie Burnside	5 00
Mrs. A. S. Waterman	1 00
Mental Science College	5 00
Miss Mary McCormick	6 00
Miss Evelyn Haskell	1 00
Mrs. A. B. Ross	1 00
Mrs. G. Brown Miller	1 00
Miss Amy C. Weech	1 00
Miss Jane R. Baker	1 00
Dr. Grace Raymond Hebard	5 00
Mrs. C. H. Whitaker	1 00
Mrs. Adolph C. Bartlett	250 00
Mrs. Evans R. Dick	25 00
Mrs. Henry Havemeyer	50 00
Mrs. John Rogers, Jr.	4 50
Per Mrs. Kent's Committee:	
Miss Fanny Hastings	1 00
Miss Fannie T. Cochran	50 00
Miss Mary A. Burnham	25 00
Mrs. George H. Day	25 00
Mrs. Richard Wainwright	15 00
Per Minnesota Branch:	
Mr. A. L. Searle	6 00
Mrs. H. A. Chapin	25 00
Mrs. Rollin Chapin	5 00
Mr. William Grimshaw	25 00
Mrs. William Grimshaw	25 00
Miss Jessica Potter	10 00
Mrs. Mary Chute	25 00
Miss Margaret Nevin	10 00
Mrs. S. F. McCoy	10 00
Mrs. J. T. Nyman	5 00
Mrs. J. W. Jacobs	10 00
Mrs. Jennie Stoddard	2 00
Receipts from play	94 98
Collection (Minneapolis)	33 00
Collection (St. Paul)	34 34
Mrs. A. R. Colvin	10 00
Mrs. L. C. Bacon	10 00
Mrs. J. K. Bullard	3 00
Per Connecticut Branch:	
Mrs. George H. Day	25 00
Mrs. Charles Boughton Wood	365 00
Per Michigan Branch:	
Mrs. Alexander Kimball Gage	5 00
Mrs. R. H. Scott	50 00
Per Massachusetts Branch:	
Mrs. Mary Ware Allen	2 00
Mrs. R. E. Bakenhus	2 00
Miss L. C. Daniels	2 00
Mrs. Olive H. Hasbrouck	5 00
Mrs. Stephen Chase	5 00
Mrs. William Codman Sturgis	5 00
Miss Mary Bolles	10 00
Miss Grace Henshaw	50 00
Mrs. Horace Bearse	25 00
Mrs. Jane T. Carret	5 00
Miss Albertine von Arnim	10 00
Miss Etta Paddleford	10 00
A friend	10 00
Miss Katherine Morey	15 00
Collection	2 00
Per New York Branch:	
Mrs. Robert Niles (collected)	80 00
Mrs. Calvin Tomkins (collected)	50 00
Mrs. E. Van Antwerp	5 00
Mrs. Charles Parmalee	2 00
Mrs. Marcus Marks	5 00
Mrs. Sidney Borg	5 00
Mrs. James Byrne	10 00
Mrs. Alexis Moschocowitz	5 00
Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim	25 00
Cash collected, St. Regis meeting	82 04
Mrs. Lewis Delafield	100 00
Mrs. Wellington	5 00
Miss Wellington	5 00
Mrs. Gustavia A. Senff	250 00
Mrs. H. O. Havermeyer	100 00
Mrs. E. Tiffany Dyer	200 00
Mrs. M. W. Emmons	25 00
Miss Irene Lewisohn	100 00
Miss Augusta Beck	10 00
Mrs. Louise Gibson	2 00
Mrs. William Floyd	20 00
Miss Curran	2 00
Mrs. G. P. Kaufman	1 00
Miss Florence Sunderland	2 00
Mrs. Lucia P. Fuller	2 50
Mrs. Julia Dick	10 00
Mrs. Paula D. Milton	5 00
Mrs. Abby H. Bartlett	100 00
Mrs. Evan Evans	350 00
Collections	116 27
Membership fees	49 25
Total	$6,223 90
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	121,875 45
Total collected through April 8, 1916	$128,099 35

Note.—The $500 listed in THE SUFFRAGIST of April 1 as coming from the Minnesota Branch of the Congressional Union should have been itemized as follows:

Mrs. D. M. Neil	$5 00
Mrs. George Porter	25 00
Mrs. A. D. Winter	5 00
Mrs. M. N. Thygeson	5 00
Mrs. George M. Kenyon	100 00
Miss Alice O'Brien	10 00
Mrs. W. R. Ramsey	10 00
Mrs. W. Y. Jameson	10 00
Mrs. William Hollis	25 00
Mrs. A. G. Nyman	25 00
Mrs. H. G. Harrison	20 00
Mrs. T. H. Howard	25 00
Miss Mabel Newland	1 00
Mrs. G. Y. Rank	5 00
Mrs. Louise Chapman	10 00
Miss Abigail Thompson	25 00
Mrs. A. L. Searle	100 00
Mr. A. L. Searle	94 00

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THE SUFFRAGIST is one of our best instruments in building up a powerful support among voting women for the national amendment. No member can make a more helpful contribution than to secure one new reader for THE SUFFRAGIST in the enfranchised states.

Members Who Have Secured New Subscribers for "The Suffragist"

(In this column we list the subscribers sent in each week by our members. These are only a part of the total number of new subscriptions):

APRIL 2 THROUGH APRIL 8

Mrs. W. Thompson Burch	5
Miss Ingeborg Kindstedt	1
Massachusetts Branch, Congressional Union	4
New Jersey Branch, Congressional Union	10
Miss Winifred Mallon	1
Miss Etta Paddleford	2
Michigan Branch, Congressional Union	2
Mrs. Jessie Hardy Mackaye	1
Miss Elizabeth C. Turrell	1
Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles	1
Miss Margaret Fay Whittemore	5
Miss Doris Stevens	2
New York City Branch, Congressional Union	1
Mrs. Mary Beard	1
Miss Alice Paul	1
Miss Cora A. Week	1
Mrs. Bertram W. Sippy	4
Miss Caroline Katzenstein	1
Mrs. Robert Adamson	1
Miss Clara Louise Rowe	2
Miss S. Ada Flatman	1
Miss Elizabeth Smith	1
Miss Julia Lathrop	3
Total	52
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	2,620
Total through April 8, secured by members	2,672

The Suffragist Bookshelf

THIS department is organized for the purpose of putting before our readers some good books on the suffrage question, current events and recent fiction. While all the books on this subject cannot be listed we will at all times be glad to fill your order for any book published. Suffragists are urged to purchase their books through *The Suffragist Book Service.* You payno more—often less—than if you purchased from a bookseller, and *The Suffragist* gets the benefit. In remitting remember that the price given includes postage.

Woman with Empty Hands, Carter, M. H.	$ .60
My Own Story, Pankhurst, Mrs. E.	2.00
A Bibliography of Municipal Government, William Bennett Munro.	2.75
The World Decision, Rob Herrick.	1.35
Ordeal by Battle, Frederick Scott Oliver.	1.60
Note Book of a Neutral, J. M. Patterson.	.60
Writing on the Wall.	1.70
Note Book of an Attache, Eric Fisher Wood.	1.70
War Letters of an American Woman, Marie Von Vorst.	1.60
House on Henry Street, Lillian D. Waid.	2.10
Kings, Queens and Pawns, Mary Roberts Rinehart.	1.60
The Heart of Blackstone, Nanette B. Paul, LL.B.	1.00
Parliamentary Law, Nanette B. Paul, LL.B.	.85
What Women Have Done with the Vote, Ackermann, J.	.80

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